

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 64.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1888.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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vances made on shipments on liberal
terms. For further particulars, ad-
dress Messrs. CHAS. BREWER &
CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, or

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Honolulu Agents.

THEY ARE PRIVATE

Tax Returns to the Assessors for
Their Use Only.

OFFICERS MUST HAVE FIGURES

Government Should Not
Exhibit Assessments.

So Says "Another Taxpayer" Who
Favors a Gradatory
Taxation.

MR. EDITOR:—The exception taken
by "Tax Payer" to what he considers
ill treatment by the assessor in not per-
mitting him to examine the tax books
for the purpose of gaining information
concerning the private affairs of his
neighbors, (as appears in your issue of
July 13th), brings to the surface again,
the question as to what extent the pri-
vate business of an individual or company
should be exposed to the public
by the Government.

Its officers must of necessity have
such intimate knowledge of private
business affairs as will enable them to
assess and collect all that is by law due
to the Government. And as an important
aid to the equitable adjustment of
tax laws for purposes of revenue or
protection, legislators must have free
access to the tax books. This privilege
may indeed serve as a very efficient
check on possible inefficiency or even
dishonesty on the part of the assessors.

It may also be considered that any tax
payer in order to protect himself
against unjust discrimination between
the assessment of his own property and
that of his neighbors—a discrimination
which is by no means uncommon, by
the way—should be permitted within
certain limits, or under certain restric-
tions, to satisfy himself in the matter.

No attempt will be made here to define
the nature or extent of these restric-
tions. Suffice it to say that, while ev-
ery honest man must gracefully submit
to the inevitable necessities of the case,
so far as the Government is concerned,
it by no means follows that he will not
decidedly object to giving to the public,
through the medium of the tax books,
such information as neither he would
give, nor any member of the aforesaid
public have the impudence to seek at
his business office.

Every man has a right to consider
that his business is his own, so long as he
conducts it within the provisions of
the statutory and moral laws, and this
feeling can never be entirely overcome
by arguments to the contrary, however
strong they may be. This is nature's
instinct for self protection.

What has been said in connection
with property taxes applies in a much
greater degree to the matter of in-
comes. The principle of taxing incomes
is, to the mind of the writer, sound,
even to the extent of the tax being
gradatory, offering, as he believes it
does, the correct means of equitably
adjusting the burdens thereof, between
the wealthy and the poor.

It will scarcely be disputed that,
other conditions being equal, a man
with an income of \$10,000 a year can
more readily pay a tax of 2 per cent or
\$200 without feeling it, than another
with an income of only \$2,000, can pay
a tax of 1 per cent or \$20. It is only
after the necessary expenses of a rea-
sonable rate of living have been met,
that extraneous demands on one's in-
come can be made without imposing
privations or even hardship. By every
dollar added to one's income after nec-
essary expenses have been met, does it
become easier for him to bear other
burdens without suffering hardship or
injustice.

And it were better even that some
liberality were exercised in providing
for the limit of exemption than that
hardship should be imposed by erring
in the opposite direction. But, what
right has the public to a knowledge of
all the details or sources from which
this income was derived? Or what
right has the Government to give a
knowledge of these private affairs to
the public? That they have any right
is very questionable, to say the least,
in the opinion of

ANOTHER TAX-PAYER.

NEARLY A WAR.

livery by the recipient; and as no
credit was given, the incursion of a
postman into a poor neighborhood was
watched on all sides with fear rather
than hope.

Coleridge, the poet, saw a poor woman
declining to accept a letter on the
score of inability to pay. The good-
natured bard (doubtless with some diffi-
culty) found the required ninepence,
despite the woman's remonstrances.
When the postman had gone away she
showed Coleridge that the letter was
but a blank sheet of paper. Her brother
had arranged to send her at intervals
such a sheet, addressed in a certain
fashion, as evidence that all was
well with him, and she as regularly,
after inspecting the address, refused to
accept it. Some humorist, on one occasion,
sent out large numbers of letters,
each on a sheet as large as a table-
cloth, all of which had to be delivered
as "single" misses.

This system practically stifled written
intercourse among the working
class, but the rich and highly placed
entirely escaped postal taxation. The
privilege of franking covered the cor-
respondence not only of Ministers,
Peers and members of Parliament, but
of their relatives, friends and acquaint-
ances. While in one year early in the
Queen's reign no less than 7,400,000
letters were franked, a single London
firm paid £1,000 for postage, and a
writer in "The Quarterly" referred
flippantly to "so slight and rare an in-
cident in a laborer's life as the receipt
of a letter." Among the "packets"
franked was a grand piano. An army
of clerks was employed to fix the
charges to be collected, and the postal
revenue remained stationary between
1815 and 1835, although in the same
period the population increased from
19,500,000 to 25,600,000.

Moved by this state of things, Par-
liament in 1839 adopted Rowland Hill's
proposal of uniform, inland penny
postage, which came into operation on
January 10, 1840. The writer possesses
a copy of The Quarterly Review of
1839, in which a contributor (believed
to be Croker) fiercely denounces the
scheme. "Will the clerks," he says,
"write only to their fathers and girls
to their mothers?" Will not letters of
romance or love, intrigue or mischief,
increase in at least equal proportions?
We doubt whether social and domes-
tic correspondence will be more than
doubled. A gigantic exemplification of
the old proverb—Penny wise and
pound foolish."

Macaulay says that the penny post,
when first established, was the object
of violent invective, as a manifest
conspiracy of the Pope to enslave the
souls of Englishmen. It was described
as "sedition made easy." The postal
authorities, who in 1784 had opposed
the institution of mail coaches, were
impassable enemies of penny postage.
The Postmaster-General of 1839 (Lord
Lichfield) based his objections on the
curious ground that the building at St.
Martin's-le-Grand would not be large
enough. The Secretary, Colonel Maberly,
constantly repeated, "This plan we
know will fail."

As we know, it succeeded, and the
penny rate has been generally adopted
in Europe, as well as in the United
States. The number of letters rose
from \$0,000,000 in 1837 to \$29,000,000 in
1847, and for the year ending on
March 31, 1897, they must be about
1,900,000,000. The postal surplus was
in 1839 £1,659,510, and 1896-97 £3,632-
135. The number of letters, which was
in 1837 about 3 per head and in 1854 15
per head, is now 77 per head.

How Near France Came to Being
Whipped.

A hitherto unpublished incident of
recent international history has been
given to the light, says the New York
Sun, as a kind of sequence to a con-
versation with the Emperor William,
lately published in the London Times.

In the beginning of the year 1893 the
English Government, over which Lord
Rosebery presided, alarmed at the
spirit of hostility to the persistent pol-
icy of expansion followed by England
in the Far East and Africa generally,
displayed by the European Govern-
ments, except that of Italy, is said to
have determined on boldly declaring
war against France and crushing her
scattered squadrons and her home
fleet before assistance could come from
any quarter. The French action in
Siam, when the French ships of war
bombed the Siamese batteries of
Paknam, at the mouth of the Menam
River, on which Bangkok, the capital,
is situated, is cited as the opportunity
Lord Rosebery wished for.

On the 28th of July, 1893, he sent for
M. d'Estournelles, the French Charge
d'Affaires in London, in the absence
of the Ambassador, and curiously in-
formed him that if his Government went
any further it would be war. An hour
after Lord Rosebery invited Count
Tornielli, the Italian Ambassador, to
the Foreign Office, and asked him if
his Government was ready to act at
once with England against France. Count
Tornielli referred the matter to his
Government, which immediately
laid the matter before the German
Government, in conformity with its
obligations as a member of the Triple
Alliance, and the Emperor without
hesitation advised the Italian Govern-
ment to refrain. The publication of
this incident has created considerable
sensation in the political world, and
has given rise to all manner of specula-
tion as to the object of it.

Once every year it is said the Em-
peror of China, amid great pomp and
ceremony, plows a furrow in order to
dignify agriculture in the eyes of his
people. The postage was paid on de-

THE DEAD CONSUL

His Remains Brought to Hono-
lulu on Saturday.

SHORT SKETCH OF HIS CAREER

Valuable Services Ren-
dered Japanese Gov't.

Arrangements for the Funeral.
Salutes to Be Fired on
Naval Vessels.

The news of the death of Com-
missioner Hawes, published in the Adver-
tiser Saturday morning, was a shock
to the entire community. Though his
condition was known here, it was at serious than at first supposed. Accord-

The impression has gone abroad
generally that the late British Com-
missioner died alone from the effects
of a carbuncle. From the contents of
a letter, written to a very dear friend
in Honolulu, this would seem to be
not the case.

It will be remembered that, on going
to Hilo on the Kinau, Mr. Hawes is
reported to have had a fall in his cab-

in. The effects of this were much more
serious than at first supposed. Accord-

The following men will act as pall-
bearers: Sir Robert Herron, Robert
Cattion, J. O. Carter, Clive Davies,
George Harris, Dr. George Herkert, W.
H. Baird and T. May.

Services will be held at the grave
and the remains of the dead Com-
missioner laid away forever. Then an
armed party from the Penguin will fire
three volleys, "taps" will be sounded
by the bugle and immediately after-
wards the battery at the Drill Shed
will fire a quick salute and everything
will be at an end.

The music at St. Andrew's Cathedral
will be in charge of Wray Taylor, organ-
ist. As the body enters the church
he will play the funeral march, "In
Memoriam." The surprised choir of
men and boys will sing the funeral
psalm, "I Said I Will Take Heed Unto
Thy Ways," to a single chant. The
Second Congregation choir will sing
the following two hymns: "Peace,
Perfect Peace," and "Now the Labor-
er's Task is O'er." As the body leaves
the church, the organist will play
Handel's "Dead March in Saul."

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GOO KIM PROTESTS

Against Assimilation of Laws of Hawaii and U. S.

OBJECTS TO EXCLUSION ACT

Thinks It Would Be Better to Wait Awhile.

How the Act Works Along Canadian Border—Prohibition Not Effect.

Some weeks ago an item appeared in this paper to the effect that it was the intention of Goo Kim Fui, Chinese Consular Agent, to protest against the annexation of the Islands to the United States. The rumor could not be verified at the office of Goo Kim, in fact, that gentleman denied it, and said any action of that nature would, of necessity, have to be taken by the Chinese representatives at Washington.

That Consular Agent Goo Kim had a protest in his mind was true, however, but it was not against the annexation of the Islands—the matter was not so deep as that. Mr. Goo Kim had heard that this Government proposed placing an embargo on Chinese immigration to this country, and at the time of the rumor, a few weeks ago, he was turning over in his mind the idea of entering a formal protest against it. The plan has hung, nebular like, over the Government in the interval, until Thursday, when Minister Cooper received a formal note to the effect that Mr. Goo Kim Fui, in his capacity as Consular Agent, would have to protest against the apparent assimilation of the laws of Hawaii to those of the United States, and he intimated that until the two Governments were under one roof, the Exclusion Act could hardly be enforced in Hawaii. No action has yet been taken on the letter, and it is extremely doubtful if any will. Goo Kim intimated that the laws governing the Chinese or other immigration to the United States were probably more stringent than those of Hawaii, and under the circumstances their enforcement would be unjust to the Chinese. The Government feels that it owes allegiance primarily to the United States, the treaty of annexation having been already confirmed by the Hawaiian delegates, who were in Washington when the treaty was presented.

The Goo Kim Exclusion Act in the United States is one of those prohibitory laws which does not always prohibit. Ever since the act went into existence, quite a thriving business has been done along the Canadian border in smuggling Chinese across the line. Some Chinese, always Americans, have made rich on it. Along the Second Reich has been to take the Chinamen in small boats at Victoria and dump them anywhere along the coast. Frequently the men are captured and sent back to China.

Back in the East, anywhere along the Second Reich, there have a different style of doing business. Many of the Chinese who buy tickets over the Canadian line, through from Asiatic ports to New York have never set eyes on America before. According to arrangements made far in advance, one of the passengers will drop off the train at an out-of-the-way town in Vermont. Immediately he is possessed upon by an officer and told that he has no legal right in the country, and will have to go back to China. The man employs his lawyer and the case goes to court. The Chinaman states on the stand that he was born in a certain locality in San Francisco, and offers an corroborative testimony to the statement of an old Chinaman, who appears in court, and states the young man as his son.

The attorney for the Chinaman, sees his case and the prosecutor objects. The Chinaman states that the Chinaman went to the discomfiture of the prosecuting attorney, who claimed that he had no right to buy a ticket at the time, and no right to say no to bring witnesses from San Francisco. The Judge has no other alternative than to dismiss the case and the Chinaman, father and son, go on their way rejoicing. But the older Chinaman is one of those contented old chaps who is willing to father "any old thing" for a consideration, that is his business, and he makes a good living at it. A day or a week later his services may be required in a similar capacity somewhere else in the State, and he is always on time to meet his obligations of this character.

Thus far the authorities have been unable to put a complete stop to the illegal landing of the Chinamen in the United States, though they have checked it to a limited extent. It may be effectively ended only by the passage of laws applicable to the case.

It will be even more difficult to enforce the Exclusion Act, so far as Hawaii is concerned, after annexation takes place. Distance and the absence of a cable would make it extremely difficult to prove statements made by these wandering fathers, even though the Chinese registration act would be enforced here.

BIG SUN FLOWERS.

Mr. Herbert Suggests Their Cultivation.

There are few spots in the world where climate and conditions are better adapted to the cultivation of flowers than in the Hawaiian Islands. A few years ago roses were al-

most as plentiful in Honolulu as in Southern California, but, unfortunately, the Japanese beetle has put an end to their cultivation. But there are other flowers which may take the place of roses until such time as the beetle is no more. Allen Herbert says, in speaking of horticulture in the Islands:

"In countries where flowers are cultivated for their perfume, phthisis and pulmonary diseases are unknown. This is particularly the case in Bulgaria and on the great plains of Scandinavia, Sweden, where roses and wild flowers abound, and from which the air is distilled."

"In the Hawaiian Islands, if we cannot extract the stars, we can all grow the much ridiculed, but, nevertheless, beautiful and health-giving sunflower. Plant them," said Mr. Herbert, "at your bed-room windows; if you have a cough or difficulty in breathing, it will relieve you and prevent a recurrence."

"Plant them at your kitchen and bath-room drains, they will absorb malaria. The seed makes excellent food for poultry on account of its oil and ammonia. What is more beautiful than a bed of zinnias? They grow luxuriantly all over the Islands. Plant a bed, if not larger than your hat, and you will have all the colors of a tropical rainbow."

"Generally, our plants get too much water in the heat of the day, and this should be avoided. Water, as it comes from artesian wells, is at a temperature of 65 deg., and the soil around plants and trees, between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., is about 120 deg. A sudden change causes the tender roots to shrivel. The ground should be watered before the earth gets too warm, and should be watered thoroughly at that time and again in the evening."

MYSTERIOUS AFFRAY.

Two Natives Badly Beaten By Mounted Patrolmen.

About 3 o'clock Saturday morning two natives were brought to the station house from Punchbowl street by two patrolmen and charged with affray. Their heads were so badly cut that Capt. Parker considered the services of a physician necessary and Dr. Emerson was sent for.

When he had dressed their wounds he ordered them taken to the hospital. While Dr. Emerson was attending them two women came in and made charges of a serious nature against the patrolmen and Capt. Renken considered them worthy an investigation. While their statements were being heard one of the officers remarked to a bystander outside the station that he "was being licked" by the natives and he drew his club and struck the men over the head with it, breaking it in two. Then he used the handle, jabbing it on the head of one of the men."

The officers showed no evidence of having been "licked," and he remarked that it was a case to be investigated.

Capt. Parker declined to give the press any particulars until he had heard the officers' version. One of the natives was seriously injured. They presented a horrible appearance as they were taken away.

VACATIONS FOR TEACHERS.

Superintendent of Schools Bollett of Springfield, Mass., has discovered that one reason why so many teachers "break down" under the nervous strain of teaching is that they have too many pupils in their classes. The Superintendent discovered this by the answers to a series of questions which he put to them. The School Journal quotes the Superintendent in some of his questions, and arrives at the following conclusions: "It appears that a teacher should not, in justice to herself or to her pupils, have more than 40 pupils in her room, when they are all one grade, nor more than 35 when of two grades. A great cause of wear on the teacher's nerves is the presence of troublesome boys. Fifty-eight of the teachers think that the presence of two troublesome pupils increases the tax upon them by 25 per cent, and 44 teachers say 50 per cent."

"Eighty-seven teachers estimate that a teacher cannot teach continuously longer than from five to seven years without positive injury to her health. Superintendent Bollett thinks that it would be for the best interest of the teachers, as well as of the schools, if teachers could be granted a leave of absence about once in five or seven years, with a continuation of a portion of their salary."

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There are few spots in the world where climate and conditions are better adapted to the cultivation of flowers than in the Hawaiian Islands. A few years ago roses were al-

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Well made and in odd pieces, choice designs at the price of ordinary clap-trap stuff.

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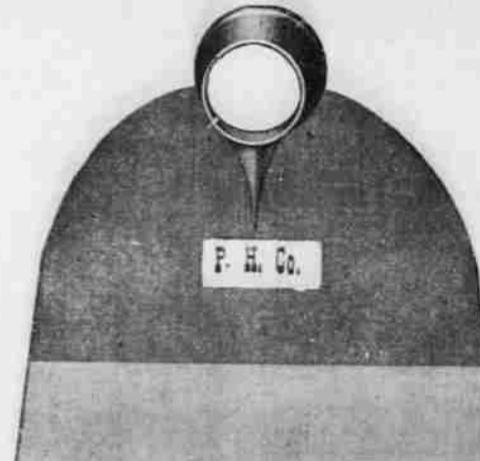
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Planters' Hoe



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

New Goods

FOR

Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

AND
Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

212 KING ST. TEL. 119.

Family, Plantation and Shop Stores Supplied

on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

AGENTS

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

DOINGS IN HILO

Kamehameha School Band Concerts Well Received.

LARGE CROWDS OF VISITORS

Many Social Happenings of the Week.

Tax Appeal Cases This Week—Laborers Brought Into Court.

HILO, Hawaii, August 5.—On Tuesday a Chinese laborer at Papaloa represented the manner in which a luna handled him. Further parleying resulted in the laborer's being slightly injured and carried from the field. At a mass-meeting of the Celestials, it was decided the injured man should be seized and taken to Hilo. The mob visited the plantation store and demanded that countryman's release. Stone-throwing was resorted to, and a general attack was being made at headquarters, when the police were called in. In attempting to arrest a few, the crowd turned on the officers, whereupon a policeman shot into the crowd with a rifle. One man was slightly injured. About 100 Mongolians tramped into Hilo yesterday morning to lay their grievances at the courts. Some testimony was heard yesterday, and the case goes on.

Mumby's planing mill is being run by electric power, furnished by the Hilo Electric Light Company. The new mill is in the rear of the store of the Hilo Mercantile Company.

Mr. Morell gave another exhibition of the anamotoscope on Tuesday evening last, which was well received by the very slim audience present. The pictures shown were realistic and interesting, and after the entertainment the manager invited any who might be interested to come and examine the machine, which he explained in full.

Kamehameha Glee and Banjo Clubs drew another large audience last Saturday evening and presented an excellent program, which was heartily enjoyed by those present. The boys have been entertained in and around Hilo, and are enjoying their vacation fully. On Thursday evening Mrs. Emma Nakuna, of Honolulu, and Mrs. R. A. Lyman gave a supper and party to the boys, to which a number of friends were invited. Excellent music and entertainment were furnished during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Turner entertained the Monday Evening Whist Club at their home last week. After the playing the hostess served delicate refreshments.

A jolly party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. George Turner, Capt. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Mumby, Miss Dauphine, Miss Mabel Hitchcock, Miss Eaton, Captain Fitzgerald, Captain Matson, Bert Schoen and Captain Johnson, enjoyed a delightful evening aboard the Santiago, as guests of Captain Johnson, last Thursday evening.

Manager and Mrs. Walker, of Okaia, entertained some 40 guests at a dancing party, given at their spacious plantation home. The house was splendidly decorated, and the broad lanais festooned and enclosed for a dance hall. Many were present from Hamakua, Hakalau, Hilo, Laupahoehoe and other places, and a truly jolly evening was spent.

At a sale of land at the Government Land Office, under Surveyor E. I. Baldwin, Puna coffee lands brought a high figure. Lot 11, Kamaili 89.5 acres, was purchased by Mr. Callaghan at the upset price, \$492.25; lot 12, Kamaili 96.9 acres, was secured by F. W. Thrum for \$1,025, upset price being \$484.50; lot 14, Kamaili, went to G. E. Thrum for \$2,350. It contains 99.2 acres, and was appraised at \$485.00. Lots at Kupuhau sold to D. W. K. Wai and J. Kama, the first, 28 acres, paying \$42, and the latter 24 acres for \$72.

Tax appeal cases will be heard in Hilo next week and the week following. The managers of Papaloa and Hamakua are coming in to offer their opposition. P. Peck, Judges Barnard and Hitchcock constitute the Board of Appeals.

News of the death of Mrs. Colin McLean's mother at Anaheim reached Mr. McLean this week. Her daughter was with her at the time of her demise.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Lissombe, aged 8 months, died yesterday morning after an illness of less than 12 hours. The attack was of the nature of inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick, who have been visiting Mrs. Severance, Mrs. Gulick's sister, leave for their Honolulu home this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Lewis, of Oakland, who arrived in Honolulu on

the Morning Star, are visiting Mrs. Lewis' relatives, Dr. Wetmore, of Hilo, and Mrs. Deacon, of Pepeekeo.

The families of Judge Hapai and C. E. Richardson have returned from the Volcano, where they spent a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Newell, of Alameda, Cal., mother of Mrs. L. A. Andrews, is visiting her daughter.

Invitations are out for a social dance at the beautiful home of Manager Ross at Hakalau.

Miss Isabel Kelley, formerly of Hilo, but now a teacher in Honolulu, is spending her vacation amongst her many friends hereabouts.

Mr. J. Kelshaw, Marshal of Pasa Robles, Cal., has been at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Richards for the past week. He goes to Honolulu this evening.

The Misses Perry, who have been at the Valentine House for a few weeks, leave for home per Kinau.

Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein is a guest of Mrs. Walker, at Okaia.

Mrs. H. S. Townsend and family have gone to Boogaville for recreation and rest.

The Annie Johnson, Matson master, arrived on the 27th ult. with four passengers, a full cargo of merchandise, several mules and horses and a cow.

The bark Santiago, Johnson master, left port this morning with a full load of sugar and 13 passengers; Mrs. Annie Horner, sister, maid and two children; Frank Winter, Mrs. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Morell and child, Mr. Vanatta, E. E. Carvey and J. W. Bergstrom, Jr.

BIG FIRE ON MAUI

Many Acres of Valuable Pasturage Burned Over.

At Last There Have Been Heavy Showers—Good Crops Assured.

MAUI, August 7.—During Wednesday afternoon and evening (the 4th) an immense pasture fire caused excitement in mauka Makawao. Between 300 and 400 acres of grass were burned before the flames were stopped. An accident is reported as the cause. Mrs. Kalihino Norton, in preparing her premises for the wedding of her son, had a little bonfire of odds and ends in her back yard, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, HENRY STEINBERGER, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

At one time the Grove ranch-fields were threatened, but by hot, hard work were saved.

The conflagration was stayed by setting back fires. At times the flames would shoot upward 40 feet or more. The fire was not completely extinguished until 3 a. m. Thursday.

A. Enos had 210 acres burned, John Leal 30 and Mrs. Norton a large pasture.

The Japanese, Sagata, accused of murder, is fast recovering in Wailuku Hospital.

Paia and Hamakuapoko plantations are soon to build a small hospital at Paia, for use of their employees. It will accommodate 10 or 15 patients.

Ah Choy, a prominent Lahaina citizen, and the best shot on Maui, departed during the week for a six-months' visit to China.

Misses Lawrence and Kelsey, of Honolulu, are at "Idlewild," Olinda.

The following were the visitors at Mrs. H. B. Bailey's, Makawao, during the week: Prof. G. Meade and wife and M. E. Castle, Chicago; Mr. Mott-Smith, Boston; C. Burgoyne, England; W. B. Wilcox, Washington, D. C.; W. R. Castle, Jr., Cambridge, Mass., and Clarence H. Smith, Honolulu. During Thursday, the 5th, the party made the ascent to Haleakala.

During the evening of the 13th, a grand concert will be given in the Paia Foreign Church for the benefit of the local missionary society. The program, which promises to be unusually good, will include solos and recitations by Maurice Beckwith and selections on the organ by Professor Ingalls of Honolulu. Tickets will be sold at \$1 each.

On Wednesday evening (the 11th) the marriage of Charles K. Farden, of Paia, to Miss Annie Shaw, of Lahaina, will take place in the parlors of Mauao Seminary.

A good polo game, between a four with Louis von Tempsky as captain, and a team under the leadership of Frank Baldwin, will soon take place.

During Monday, the 2d, there was a downpour of rain on the Kula Mountain. Between one and a half and four inches fell in localities. A good crop of cane is now assured. Heavy rain has been falling nearly all over East Maui during last night and today.

LOOK TO AMERICA.

Foreign Wheat Crops Insufficient to Meet Demands.

A New York paper says that the Government crop report, recently published, is of more than ordinary interest, because the crop reports of foreign countries indicate that the United States will be called on for more than her usual share in supplying Europe with grain and grain products.

Russian official reports make the wheat crop of that country the poorest in years, and estimates of the French crop have been materially reduced. Crops will be below the average also in Great Britain and Austria-Hun-

gary. The visible supply of Great Britain is so low that apprehension exists there lest the home crop shall not be available in time to meet immediate requirements.

The estimated weekly European requirements of wheat, according to Beerbohm, commencing this season, are 8,920,000 bushels. Taking the Government crop report as a basis, G. C. Brown, statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, estimates the winter wheat crop of this country at 289,525,000 bushels, against an actual yield last year of 264,339,000 bushels, and the spring wheat crop at 172,645,000 bushels, against 163,345,247 bushels last year, making the estimated total crop 434,776,000 bushels this year, against an actual yield of 427,684,346 last year.

SICK MAN OF EUROPE.

How the Sultans Came to Be So Called.

Just forty-four years ago the Emperor Nicholas I of Russia said to Sir Hamilton Seymour, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg: "We have a sick man on our hands—a very sick man—and it would be unfortunate if he should go off before some arrangements were made for the disposition of his inheritance. Let us agree about it before it is too late." These ominous words must ever be linked with the history of the great question that seems fast pressing for a solution. The "Sick Man"—Turkey—is now passing through a crisis which, in the opinion of political observers having more than the common sources of information to draw on, can only end in the disintegration and final break-up of his power.—Illustrated American.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea. Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, HENRY STEINBERGER, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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Molokai Murder Case.

The witnesses in the recent Molokai murder case were examined by Deputy Attorney-General Dole and Attorney A. G. M. Robertson, in the Deputy Marshal's office Saturday. Dr. Moritz, George Trimball and others were among the number. The examination lasted all afternoon, the witnesses being questioned very much in detail.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfuefer" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Ticking, Retting, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lamps, Etc.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmere, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleep Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kamagums, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beer and Mineral Waters, Oils and Tonic, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE.

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milk Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine and Carriage Horses

California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livestock Stables.

All communications to be addressed to

W. H. RICE,

Lihue, Kauai.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvelous.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY AUGUST 10, 1897

COMMISSIONER HAWES.

On Thursday, at Hilo, Capt. A. G. S. Hawes, the British Commissioner, passed through one of the thousand gates which Death keeps open in order to let out life. And if, beyond the gate, he found "sleep, eternal youth and immortality," he is, today, the gainer.

His death is a loss, because he had some rare traits of character. He was faithful to his Queen, to his service and his own.

During the period, when there was friction in the adjustment of our new political system, he did not increase it, and, looking somewhat into the future, never attempted to change conditions. He had a large sense of fairness, and could take more than merely a British view of affairs. He dealt easily with troublesome questions, because he believed in removing, rather than in aggravating them. These traits made him valuable in diplomacy. The end comes to a good diplomat, to whom Death hands his passport, and recalls him to the life beyond.

THE "STATUS QUO."

In demanding of the United States that it maintain the *status quo* of Hawaii, Japan says to all the nations having interests in the Pacific: "Gentlemen, keep your seats and make no changes."

It is quite possible that the Japanese statesmen have gone further than they intended to go, and they may modify their policy before long. Japan has already very much disturbed the *status quo* in the Pacific, by seizing Formosa. She would also take the Philippine Islands, if permitted to do so, and no doubt it would be in the best interests of civilization if she did. As the British, the Germans and the French are knocking the *status quo* into a cocked hat throughout the Southern Pacific islands, it does not seem to be the wisest policy for Japan to hamper the United States while anxiously struggling with their first colonial baby.

If more clearly defined, it is possible that the policy of the Japanese is based on its claim to protect the large number of their people here. It was said in the British Parliament in 1893 that the British Government was quite willing to leave British subjects to the protection of the United States, in the event of annexation. The Japanese Government may not feel the same confidence, inasmuch as there is a very pronounced and growing feeling on the Pacific Coast against Japanese laborers. The Chinese having been arbitrarily dealt with by the United States, there is abundant reason, on the part of the Japanese, to suspect similar treatment.

If there were 25,000 Americans in Hawaii and only 5,000 Japanese, it would be quite natural for the American Government to "interfere" in some way if Japan proposed annexation.

We do not, for a moment, take sides with the Japanese. We may as well, however, look this matter very squarely in the face. There is an embarrassment on both sides. Wild talk does no good, and war talk does worse. The United States will not expend some hundreds of millions in "teaching Japan a lesson," nor will Japan try her new manhood against her oldest and best friend. The great Caucasian and Asiatic mastiffs will not make a miserable dog fight over the little Hawaiian bone, and if it should ever appear that our own Government has "egged them

on," it may be unfortunate for us. We know that it has not intentionally done so.

THE SAILORS' DINNER.

When the trained fighting men get together, socially, they have an honest and friendly time, as they did on Thursday last, at the Arlington. Sailors, unlike diplomats, have nothing to conceal from each other, and are above the tricks of words. We heard an American politician say, last year, that if the settlement of the Behring sea affair had been left to the commanders of the British and American ships, it would have been closed up satisfactorily in a few days.

The captains, Cotton and Field made simple, honest and touching speeches. We suspect that, standing by each other, the other night, they quietly indulged in mutual and significant winks, which meant that they knew, that, for all time, the shots from British and American guns would never cross each other, either on land or sea. It is so written, and cursed be he, who thinks otherwise.

And it is also written that the enormous supremacy of the British navy, in union with the coming navy of the United States, means the final peace of the world, ordered and maintained by Anglo-Saxon stock.

Capt. Field should not be surprised at the cordiality of the Yankee tars. Nor need he hope for an arbitration treaty. The two nations really need no written agreement for the settlement of disputes.

The best agreement is in the sense and blood of the two nations. Sound sense and fair play is the iron-clad arbitration treaty.

—

A CRY FROM HILO.

Mr. A. B. Lobenstein of Hilo writes to the Hawaii Herald, regarding the abominable cruelty to animals, practiced in that place. Upon this the Herald comments as follows:

There are few countries claiming to be civilized, to say nothing of having been devoted for years to missionary guidance where there is so much cold-blooded, unthinking, deliberate and uninterrupted cruelty to animals practiced by all classes, with scarcely an individual protest, as there is in this country.

It would be a curious study in mental and moral phenomena to account for the singular hardness of heart, shown towards animals, by the really good people of these islands. Some post mortem examinations might show where the trouble is. It is natural for the "heathen" to be cruel to animals, because their humanity is undeveloped. But the civilized and Christian man is not far removed from the heathen in this matter.

The many millions of "heathen" in India have a tender regard for animal life. Buddha taught it. It is a pity that he did not own a yacht hundreds of years ago, in which he might have cruised about these Islands, and put into the people here some of his special heathenism, that is, the ethics of kindness.

It is necessary to run a steam plow through the thick baked crust of general morality, in order to mellow up the soil, and permit the plants of humanity to grow.

Truth (London) recently wrote about the cruelty of killing animals in the presence of other animals. One who has studied the subject says that the animals suffer in the presence of the killing.

The reply to any condemnation of cruelty to animals is, that "it will be time enough to take up that matter when men cease to be cruel to each other." The world is full of intense physical and mental suffering, owing to the inhumanity of man to man. Still, there is here and elsewhere a gradual increase of a desire to acknowledge the rights of the brute creation.

We were told, some time since, that the children in the Fort Street School, were taught the precepts

They did nothing of the sort, but kept the greatest fleet of warships of this world at anchor and simply told the Chinese to give them another lot of territory. This the Chinese have now done. If the British statement is true, the transaction completely checkmates the moves of the Frenchmen and largely deprives them of the trade, which they intended to monopolize.

of kindness to animals, and that a small society for that purpose, is in existence. Whoever suggested and realized the idea, has done fine work in object lessons. After all a human child is better than a child whose mind is filled with cold abstract notions, which roll about the mind, like shot in a glass bottle. Has the Board of Education thought about it?

INCORPORATE HONOLULU AND HILO.

Before the event of annexation takes place, would it not be wise to create municipal corporations in Honolulu and Hilo?

These towns are now governed as rural districts, under the general Government.

In fact, we have no local self-government, and in this respect differ widely from the rule and practice in the United States and Great Britain. If we claim that American ideas must prevail here, it will be necessary to create much more city and township government than we now have. There have, perhaps, been good reasons for maintaining our political system, without local government. But annexation will show pretty clearly that we cannot get along without it.

As a territory of the United States, Honolulu will be virtually governed by Congress in Washington, for the source of power will be there. If the Government by "Commission" is adopted, Congress will even then be called to pass upon details, and provision for a sewer pipe across Beretania street would be made in the Capitol at Washington.

If a simple territorial government is adopted, the laws it enacts may not wisely provide for our municipal government.

At the present time, we have the power to establish the very best municipal government for this place and the town of Hilo, one suited to the peculiar circumstances.

The requirements probably are, an upper branch, elected under a very limited suffrage, and a lower branch, elected on a popular basis, or there might be government by commission only. It will be much easier to provide for municipal government now than hereafter, when a possible change in the suffrage may let loose a set of boodlers on us.

Take, for instance, the expense of the band. It is paid for out of the national treasury. A combination between the smaller places may force the Legislature to maintain bands in a variety of places. Under local government, each place will regulate its own expenses.

So far, we have had little trouble in governing ourselves without adopting the laws and usages of America and England in this respect. But the time for changes is here. Provision must be made for new conditions.

Under the proposed annexation treaty our laws continue in force, subject to revision by Congress. A well considered plan of municipal government adopted now would not probably be changed by Congress. If no such plan is adopted, the time will come when every voter in the Islands will have something to say about the slightest detail of administration here.

AN IMPORTANT STUDY OF LEPROSY.

An international conference is to be held in Berlin next October. At this conference papers are to be read by the most eminent physicians and bacteriologists of the world on the subject of leprosy, which has hitherto baffled all efforts to solve its origin and to provide a cure. Leprosy has been spreading of late years with increasing rapidity, and the need of some means of international quarantine against the disease has been emphasized by the carrying of the plague into new regions. From the nature of the disease it does not reproduce itself as rapidly as do the quicker contagions, such as cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, bubonic plague and others of that sort, but each case is a grave menace to any

community and inspires the health officials to unusual efforts at isolation. It seems strange that with all the progress in medicine and bacteriology of late years practically no new facts should have been learned with regard to leprosy, which has been known as a dread disease since the earliest times. It has remained a mystery, and it is the hope of the projectors of the Berlin conference that in the interchange of ideas concerning the evil new lines of inquiry will be opened up and some forward steps taken toward the long-sought goal of complete analysis and reliable cure. Among those who are to participate in this meeting are Prof. Koch of "lymph" fame, Virchow, one of the world's greatest medical discoverers, and many others of great repute. The United States will be represented by Surgeon Kinyoun of the Marine Hospital Service, who is well qualified to take part in so important a conference.

Only a "yesterday" between the living and the dead. Another traveler onward gone, a little "span" ahead.

For him no "animated bust" nor "storied urn" to tell, Only the simple epitaph: "He did his duty well."

Aye, bear him to his resting-place, with still and solemn tread; 'Neath tropic palms he'll muster, in the "bivouac of the dead." In Afric lands, there, savage chiefs today the story tell, As Britain's honored Consul, "He did his duty well."

And we, who gaze upon the dead, are laid beneath the dust, May see upon the upturned face God's peace, calm, hopeful trust. So may it be with all of us, as rings the funeral knell. Voiced in the hearts of those who mourn, "He did his duty well."

—F. G.

Honolulu, August 9, 1897.

NEW MAIL WAGON.

Discharged From the Bark Andrew Welch Yesterday.

At last there is to be seen on the streets a genuine "Hawaiian Mail" wagon built very much on the same plan as vehicles of the kind in the States. This novelty was discharged from the bark Andrew Welch yesterday afternoon and immediately upon its being landed on Brewer's wharf, a crowd collected about the framework box to get the first sight of the first genuine mail wagon that ever arrived on the Hawaiian Islands.

The vehicle, built by the Studebaker Bros. is very much on the style of the closed grocery wagons in use in town but slightly lower. The body is painted blue and the wire work which encloses the whole box part, red. "Hawaiian Mail" can be seen on each side. Two doors in the back are closed by a lock so that once in, the mail bags must remain. The wagon is built for one horse. The total weight is 600 pounds.

As soon as possible this new carrier will be put into use to supply, in a great measure, the old rattling wagons that have been wont to carry the mail. However, it goes without saying, that when large mails arrive from the States, other carriers will have to be employed. For the every day island mails, the new wagon will be sufficient.

Special Services.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral Sunday Revs. Alexander Mackintosh and John Usborne spoke feelingly of the death of Commissioner Hawes.

Rev. Usborne, in the course of his remarks, said he had talked with the deceased four weeks ago, and at that time he remarked that he would be back again in Honolulu on August 7th. By a strange fatality the Commissioner's body reached here on that day. During the services yesterday there was special music, and the western, pulpit and the pew usually occupied by the deceased, were draped with British flags, looped with crepe.

Assessment No. 2 of 15 per cent, on the shares of the Oahu Sugar Company is now due at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co.

They All

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this medicine keep up while others

Come

and in a short time go out of sight entirely, to be heard from no more."

"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy which has cured more sickness, relieved more distress and made more happiness by bringing people

Back to

health than any other medicine. Its wonderful cures of the worst cases of scrofula, running sores, ulcers, salt rheum, etc.; of dyspepsia and other troubles where a first class tonic and aid to digestion was needed; of catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and other troubles arising from or promoted by impure blood, have made

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOERON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

KAFFIR CORN NOW

Has Great Advantage Over Other Crops.

Unaffected By Droughts It Waits Patiently for the Next Shower.

An American exchange says that those who have pinned their faith to the idea that the Great Plains country would be made habitable, have felt sure that time and investigation would reveal certain crops adapted to the conditions there prevailing. Already the success of alfalfa growing in the valleys and, under irrigation, on the uplands, has gone a long way toward solving the problem of utilizing for homes these vast stretches of most fertile soil. Hard wheat too, has demonstrated its profitability to the persistent sower, and sorghum will be a factor of no small value; but it is doubtful whether any other single crop, thus far tested, approaches Kaffir corn in real value as an all-around, every year reliable standby for the great semi-arid areas of the country.

Kaffir corn, like all the seed-head bearing, drought resisting grain and fodder crops, is of African origin. Its seed is borne at the top of the stalks like the seed of the sorghums, but is an erect, long and compact head. The leaves are very abundant and long, and hold on well. The grain matures before the fodder and may be cut off before the fodder is harvested—a very decided advantage over Indian corn, which must be cut before the grain is ready for harvesting if the fodder is to be saved. The grain is not only equal as a feed for stock, pound for pound, to the best Indian corn, but has proven so palatable and wholesome for table use that several of the Kansas mills have provided special machinery for grinding it into flour or meal, and it is steadily growing in favor.

The yield of seed was as high as sixty bushels per acre and will average about the same as Indian corn. In addition to the grain, a heavy growth of the finest fodder is produced, which is greatly relished by stock. Even the stubble left from cutting in the ordinary manner, will be eaten down to the ground, and the largest stalks are eaten up clean. Horses, cattle and sheep will eat it in preference to the best hay, when tested as to choice.

Few general field crops will better repay thorough tillage and the application of plenty of water and, on the other hand, no other crop yet tested will better withstand drought and neglect. If moisture is abundant, Kaffir corn thrives and attends strictly to business. If the water supply gives out and brassy skies and warm winds dry up and blow away Indian corn and crops of similar habits, Kaffir corn simply takes a rest and waits patiently for the next shower.

In general terms, it may be briefly stated that the preparation of the ground, the methods and times of planting and cultivation may be the same as with Indian corn. It is sensitive to frost, but not more so than its Indian cousin. To make sure of a good full crop, a full average season of continued growth is required. If planting is too late, or cultivation deficient, or moisture lacking, or early frosts intervene, there will be more or less grain; but to be sure of a full crop, the seed should be planted as early as Indian corn would be and in ground as carefully prepared, and cultivation and moisture will be well repaid.

There are two varieties, the red and the white. The red sort has proven greatly superior to the other as a yielder, making itself in about two weeks shorter time, producing a larger average yield of seed, a heavier growth of leaves to the stalk and having a much greater tendency to lift its seed-heads clear off the "boot" or sheath. A large proportion of the heads of the white Kaffir will have a zone of milled grains at the base, because of not combing clear of the sheath.

In replanting, the seed should not perhaps be covered quite so deeply as Indian corn, but the rows should be about the same distance apart and the number of plants to the row or hill should be substantially the same as with the great staple. It may be check-rowed, drilled, listed or sown with results similar to those secured with the Indian corn.

The grain is sometimes harvested with a header and the stalks cut later; but there is danger of the heads breaking and spoiling the grain if piled or binned in large masses before becoming thoroughly dry. The best method of handling is to cut the whole crop close to the ground and after curing in the shock, run heads, stalks and all through a separator having a large proportion of the cylinder and concave teeth removed. This threshes out and separates the grain and puts the roughness in first-class shape for feeding.

If the seed is to be kept pure, the greatest care should be taken to prevent its mixing with sorghum, rice corn, broom corn, etc., which it will do unless kept out at a broad distance.

Circuit Court News.

The guardian of Thomas Metcalf has petitioned the Court to sell a small portion of land.

J. W. Loring has been appointed guardian of Bertha Hagsten.

The will of Francis Spencer was admitted to probate yesterday, and Martha N. Spencer appointed administratrix.

The will of M. Lazarus was admitted to probate yesterday, and Kaufmank appointed executrix.

All of yesterday was consumed in the Circuit Court in the attempt to secure a jury before whom to try the case of Noa, Sam Ku and Paahao, the three natives from Molokai accused of murdering Ah Sam. At 4:30 o'clock a jury

was secured and Deputy Dole opened the prosecution.

L. B. Kerr has withdrawn his petition to have S. Ah Mi declared a bankrupt, at his own cost.

The libel for divorce by Samuel Pihauhiwi from his wife has been placed on the calendar. The suit for divorce brought by Jennie Kauwai against her husband David has been continued until next term. Martha D. Donnelly has been granted an absolute divorce from her husband, Robert.

The Master, to whom the suit in equity of Kapiolani vs. L. K. Puahi, was referred, has found that defendant must account to Kapiolani for the sum of \$1,076.00.

Judge Carter has decided that a cause of challenge not discovered until after verdict, is not in itself a ground for new trial, though it may be such in the discretion of the Court. This finding was the reply to the motion of W. J. Cuelho for a new trial, on the ground that after the trial it was discovered that one of the jurors had not taken the oath of allegiance to the Government, according to the Constitution. Judge Carter holds that the "disqualification" is created for the protection of the public against partisan verdicts rendered by persons hostile to the Government. No injury has resulted to the defendant and the jury could not well have arrived at any other conclusion.

Moike Puahele has withdrawn the suit of divorce against her husband, Nasihulama Puahele.

William O. Smith has filed his accounts as guardian of the James Gay minors.

M. G. Silva has filed a general bill of particulars against Antoine Fernandez, amounting to \$1,530.

Esther Rosewarne, Julia Juon and Stella H. Juon have objected to the admitting of the alleged will of Joseph Lazarus to probate, and through their guardian, H. A. Juon, have appealed from the decision of the Probate Judge at Chambers.

WRIGHT - OLDING SUPPLIES.

Brilliant Wedding Ceremony in Kohala.

On July 14 last, in St. Augustine's Church, were solemnized the nuptials of Miss Annie Wright, niece of Mrs. James Renton of Kohala, and Mr. E. Ernest Olding, chemist and sugar-boiler at Union Mill.

Kind friends of the bride, Mesdames Kynnersley and Wallace, and the Misses Wight and Atkins, had decorated the interior of the church of which the young lady is a member, in a tasteful and artistic manner. The decorations were in green and white and the effect was beautiful. Mrs. H. W. Brown presided at the organ.

The wedding took place promptly at 8 o'clock. At this hour the bride, arrayed in white organdy, trimmed with satin and valenciennes lace, entered leaning on the arm of Mr. J. Renton. Following them were three pretty little tots as bridesmaids, the Misses K. Renton, Alice Bond and Muriel Hind, who very demurely took their assigned places in the ceremony. At the chancel, the bridal party was met by the groom, Rev. L. Byrde, pastor of St. Augustine's, and the Episcopal marriage service was read. The enthusiastic applause with which they were greeted moved the spirit of music within them, and, laying aside their instruments, broke forth into a natural flow of pure Hawaiian melody that moved even the oldest kamaaina with feelings of rapture and proud remembrance.

The host, Mr. Lee, had the veranda lighted up and the chairs and lounges were filled with tourists from Europe, the States and the Islands.

A Honolulu gentleman, who was present, says: "Not only the Hawaiian airs and the melodious Hawaiian voices, but all the surroundings of the occasion conspired to make it an occasion not soon to be forgotten. Madam Pele was filling the crater of Kilanea with vast volumes of smoke, which the moon brought into wonderful relief and beauty, and even Mauna Loa seemed to become aware of something new, and lifted her vast dome sheer above the clouds and looked down upon the lively scene."

A. and Mrs. Ostrom, Mr. J. R. Renton of Hamakua, Mr. and Mrs. Geoff Renton, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Shorey, Mr. J. S. Smithies, Mr. I. B. Schoen, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Tullock, Mrs. Wight, Mrs. H. P. Wood of San Diego, Miss Wood, Miss K. Wight, Mr. H. T. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wallace and Mr. P. P. Woods.

TROUBLE AT LAUPAHOEHOE.

Luna Assails Chinaman and a General Fight Follows.

A letter was received on Sunday by a prominent Chinese, containing particulars of an assault on a Manchurian at Laupahoehoe by one of the plantation luna. The letter stated that the laborer was too ill to work and the luna doubting his story kicked him for the purpose of ascertaining whether he was shamming.

The laborer was then taken to the office and the other laborers asked that he be allowed to go home.

The request was denied and a general fight ensued during which one man was shot and several others injured. No communication has been received by Consular Agent Geo Kim on the subject. Should he be notified he will request an investigation.

The injured man has been in the country but a few months and is entirely ignorant of the English language. When the luna spoke to him he says he did not understand and consequently could not answer intelligently.

AT THE VOLCANO HOUSE

Kamehameha School Band Entertains Guests.

Among the numerous arrivals at the Volcano House on Tuesday, August 3d, were included about a dozen students from the Kamehameha School, who went up in compliment to their Principal, Professor Richards. The visit turned out to be an event almost unique in the history of the Volcano resort.

They had their instruments with them, and after dinner an instrumental concert opened upon the veranda. The enthusiastic applause with

which they were greeted moved the spirit of music within them, and, laying aside their instruments, broke

forth into a natural flow of pure Hawaiian melody that moved even the oldest kamaaina with feelings of rapture and proud remembrance.

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Loa seemed to become aware of something new, and lifted her vast dome sheer above the clouds and looked down upon the lively scene."

THE OLD LIME KILN.

Katie Putnam and Company Won More Honors.

If anything was required of Katie Putnam to win the friendship of her audience for herself and company, it was supplied Saturday night at the performance of the comedy-drama, "The Old Lime Kiln." One or two of the posters that have decorated the walls in the city might give the impression that any number of the acts of the play might be given up to the sensational, but in this the audience was pleasantly disappointed. There was but one blood-curdling episode in the play, and that was so cleverly acted that Miss Putnam, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. O'Hara were obliged to respond to a curtain call.

The theater was crowded, and the audience most enthusiastic. As usual, the star won favor with her sweet voice and cleverness as a dancer, and she adds to her popularity by singing only new compositions with pretty and catchy melodies.

The attraction at the Opera House tomorrow night will be, "Love Finds a Way," a sparkling comedy, in which Katie Putnam appears at her best.

Thursday night, "Dad's Girl," a perfect dream of comedy, will be produced, and on Saturday night, Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop," in which Miss Putnam appears as Little Nell and the Marchioness.

Rumor Denied.

It was rumored yesterday that Alexander Young had transferred the agency from the Pepeekeo Sugar Company from the house of Theo. H. Davies & Co. to another local house.

Mr. Young was spoken to last night regarding it, and gave an emphatic and positive denial. "It is absolutely false, and has not the slightest foundation.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. are the agents for our plantation, and nothing could be further away from correctness than the rumor that a change has been made.

There is no foundation for it, and I have no idea how the rumor could have started."

Will Plant Coffee.

W. H. Cornwell, Jr. intends to go into the coffee planting business.

He has been over a certain valuable strip of land in Iao Valley, Maui, and finds the conditions existing there, just what is needed for the raising of coffee.

The soil is rich, shade trees abound and water is never wanting. When all arrangements have been made, Mr. Cornwell will take up his residence in

Walkapu, permanently, and will devote all of his time to the management of his interests.

FOOT BALL NOTES.

Attention is Being Paid to Festive Pig Skin.

Football bids fair to create more interest this season than during any previous year, not alone from the fact that more teams have signified their intention of competing on the gridiron, but on account of the talent that is now in the city. The old players have, through the experience gained, especially during the last two seasons, a knowledge of football that they, very naturally, did not have in the beginning. Then, there have arrived in the city boys who have played in college teams in the States, where, undoubtedly, football holds an unprecedented sway.

The teams will all begin practicing in a week or so, and every man will be required to work. If he is not on the field at the regular allotted time and has no proper excuse for such absence, he will be dropped. The fellows wanted are those who are willing to devote a little time, brains and muscle in the interest of sport.

A regular schedule, such as the one arranged for the baseball season, will be made and the contests held on Saturday afternoons, as usual.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia team may enter the field. However, the fact that they are to have a team is proven beyond a doubt. A politely worded challenge from the St. Louis senior team to the genial kickers of the Philadelphia was sent out a day or two ago. A ready response was received from Ensign Fullenwider, the captain of the "blue-jacket" team, to the effect that the challenge is accepted. The date named is October 2, 1897, and the place, Makiki baseball grounds. The rules of 1896 will govern.

The town team will send by the next steamer to the Coast an order for 15 well-padded, balloon-kneed canvas suits.

STOLE \$200.

Business Man on King Street Robbed While Asleep.

A man doing business on the makai side of King street, between Bethel and Richards, is out just \$200, which some one took from his trousers pockets between his time of retiring Saturday night and that of rising Sunday morning. He failed to lock his door, and some one quite familiar with the place found out that fact.

The man's trousers were hanging from a nail upon the wall. In the right-hand pocket were 20 \$10 gold pieces, while in the left-hand pocket was a considerable amount of silver. The latter was not touched, but the right-hand pocket was turned inside out.

As yet, no one has been arrested, but Detective Kaapa is on the track of a Chinaman who frequents the place, and is quite familiar with the surroundings.

Refused to Work.

There was trouble among the crew of the steamer Claudine at Lahaina Saturday night, and it is just likely that arrests may follow. There was a merry-go-round to be landed at that place, and the men were told to turn to and do the work. They objected, saying that the work was not along the regular line. They were tired and did not intend to do anything except that which they deemed to be ship's work. If it was intended to land the merry-go-round \$2 extra pay must be given each before a hand would be turned. There was nothing to be done, as the men were stubborn.

New Maui Road.

In about a week the new Government road from Wailuku to Lahaina will be in fit condition to be used by any one. The first carriage that ever passed over the road was a buggy containing Sheriff Baldwin and Deputy Sheriff Scott one day last week. People of Maui are very much pleased with the work, and the accommodation it will be to business men on that island can hardly be estimated.

Musical Instruction.

Miss Cornelia B. Hyde, of the New England Conservatory of Music, will arrive in this city the last of August, to assume charge of the musical department at Oahu College. Miss Hyde is a soprano and comes with unusually high recommendations from her instructors at the conservatory. She has had several years experience in teaching in Eastern schools, and Punahoa is fortunate in securing her services.

Reception at American Legation.

American Minister Sewall entertained in a reception at the Legation Thursday evening. Admiral Beardslee, Japanese Minister Shimamura, the captains of the Naniwa and Hiyel, the members of the Consular Corps, a number of officers from the American men-of-war and a few other friends. The U. S. S. Philadelphia's band played eight or nine selections as a pleasant serenade.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. From Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Opium Brown is rustication in Kula, Maui.

Invitations for the Brown-Atkinson nuptials are out.

Call at E. O. Hall & Sons and inquire for the Hub mixer.

It is understood that the U. S. S. Bennington is expected here before the 20th inst.

The Government offices will all be closed today, out of respect for the memory of the late British Commissioner Hawes.

People who have been to Hamoa plantation recently have nothing but words of praise for the splendid management of the place.

Mr. T. Lyons

JOURNEY ENDED

Harry Swinton Closes
His Narrative.

An Interesting Story of Voyage
Among the South Sea
Islands.

After settling with the teacher and leaving him, we weighed anchor (4:30 p.m.) that same day for Nonouti. We had intended to spend the Sabbath there, but the weather looked threatening—wind from the westward, accompanied with rain. The anchorage being on the west side of the island (and same as Malama) the captain concluded it was not safe to have there, and got under way as above stated.

REGIMENTS WIN

Excellent Game Played
and no Protests.

Wilder Made a Home Run—Luahwa Retired From the
Barracks' Team.

The Regiments cut another notch in their list of games won by getting three more runs than the Star team in Saturday's game. Up to the fourth inning the Stars were the favorites. Hennessy had taken no practice for two weeks, and, until he had played a few innings, pitched poor ball. When he loosened up he did very well, and the men, with a single exception, backed him up. Moore played a good second base, but added to the score of the Stars by a wild throw to third.

Luahwa was in bad form for some cause or other, and after mulling one fly ball and using bad judgment on another and missing it, weakened him in the estimation of the audience. In the sixth inning he struck out in a way that displeased the other members of his team, and in the seventh inning he was taken out of the field and substituted by Mayne. The first ball sent to right field was pulled down by the latter.

Wilder, for the Stars, sent the ball down to the left field fence once, and made a home run. Hart pitched a good, strong game, but even with the support his team gave him, the game was lost. Following is the game by innings:

FIRST INNING.

Moore hit into the pitcher's hands, out at first; Bower struck out; Davis out at first; no runs.

Lishman flew out to Kiley. Hart flew out to Bower. Wilder hit to left for home run. Mahuka flew out to Davis; 1 run.

SECOND INNING.

Gorman flew out to McNichol. Luahwa out at first on hit to second; Hennessy struck out; no runs.

Pryce hit to center for first, stole second and third; Babbitt safe at first on hit to second, stole second; Woods out at first and Pryce came home; Koki hit to right; Babbitt home; McNichol out on fly to Duncan; Lishman foul out to Gorman; 2 runs.

THIRD INNING.

Duncan flew out to Luahwa; Kiley flew out to Babbitt; Kaanol flew out to Mahuka; no runs.

Hart safe on hit to center, out stealing second; Wilder out on hit to Bowers; Mahuka out on hit to Davis; no runs.

FOURTH INNING.

Moore tapped ball to third; wild throw gave him home. Bower hit to left for first; Davis struck out. Gorman out on hit to short; Bowers home. Luahwa base on balls; Hennessy flew out to Woods; 2 runs.

Pryce made two-bagger on hit to left; Babbitt out at first; Pryce home on wild throw to third by Duncan. Woods safe at first on miff of Luahwa; Koki out at first; McNichol base on balls; Lishman out on infield fly; 1 run.

FIFTH INNING.

Duncan flew out to Lishman; Kiley base on balls; Kaanol hit to center; Kiley stole third and came home on passed ball; Moore out at first. Bower took his base on being hit with pitched ball; Davis took base on balls. Gorman hit to second for one; Kaanol home; Bowers in; Luahwa safe at first; 4 runs.

Hart out at first on hit to Davis. Wilder out at first on hit to second; Mahuka foul fly to Gorman; no runs.

SIXTH INNING.

Duncan safe at first; Kiley hit to short; Duncan out at second; Kaanol struck out; Moore hit to left for two, brought Kiley home; Bower struck out; 1 run.

Pryce out at first; Babbitt hit to right for three; home run on wild throw by Moore; Woods got his base on balls; Koki out at first; McNichol's base on being hit by pitched ball; Lishman struck out; 1 run.

SEVENTH INNING.

Davis hit to center fence for three. Gorman out at first; Luahwa struck out; Hennessy hit to right for one, brought Davis home; Duncan flew out to Woods; 1 run.

Hart hit to third; wild throw by Bowers brought him home; Wilder flew out to Gorman; Mahuka flew out to Kaanol; Pryce safe at first on hit to short; Babbitt flew out to Mayne; 1 run.

EIGHTH INNING.

Kiley hit for two and made three bags on wild throw; Kaanol hit past short for a base and Kiley came home. Moore took his base on balls; Kaanol out stealing third. Bowers out on strikes and Davis out at first; 1 run.

Pahau hit safe for a single; Koki out at first; Pahau made second; McNichol struck out; Lishman flew out to Davis; no runs.

NINTH INNING.

Gorman safe at first; Mayne struck out; Hennessy flew to Mahuka; Duncan hit past short for one, brought Mahuka home; Babbitt flew out to Moore; 1 run.

Hart flew out to Moore; Wilder out at first on hit to short; Mahuka hit to left for three; Pryce hit to center brought Mahuka home; Babbitt flew out to Moore; 1 run.

Following is the score by innings:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Regiments	0	0	2	4	1	1	1	1
Stars	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1

Rothchild's School.

The largest school in the world, says the Atlanta Constitution, is one mainly supported by Baron Rothschild in one of the worst slums of London.

CUTICURA
FOR THE
HAIR

LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome Scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purifiers of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British Agents: F. NEWELL & SONS, London. POTTER DAVIS AND CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A. "How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," a 32-page book, post free.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRREES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LTD. Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LTD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS. General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER. Disintegrators.

PATROLMEN HELD.

Services of Four Officers Dispensed With—Under Arrest.

As a result of a preliminary investigation of the assault on two natives, which occurred early Saturday morning, Mounted Patrolmen Conley, Hewett, Gillis and Cornwell were placed under arrest and charged with assault and battery. All but Conley were bailed out shortly afterward. He remained a prisoner until late in the afternoon.

From a reliable source it is learned that the officers were in the natives' house drinking for some time, then an argument arose and Conley struck one of the natives with his fist. A general row followed, in which Hewett and Conley used their clubs on the heads of the natives. The other two men were not deeply concerned in the row, but the fact of their being present was sufficient cause for their prompt dismissal by Marshal Brown. It was stated yesterday that one of the four men was willing to turn state's evidence, but his offer was declined. The men will have a hearing as soon as the injured men are able to appear against them.

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WAS A FAILURE.

Would-be Colonists Return In Desolate Circumstances.

A recent New York dispatch says that 33 colored men and women, who formed part of the 250 sent to Liberia by the International Emigration Society in March, 1896, have returned to New York.

They say that the scheme has been a total failure, that many of their number died of starvation and fevers; that the society did not fulfill the contract, and many members of the expedition are stranded in England, unable to get back to their homes.

The plan of the African colonization scheme originated early in 1894, in the mind of Bishop Turner, who was traveling in the South. It was formulated and carried into effect by Jerry McMillan, a white man of Birmingham, Ala., who founded what was known as the International Emigration Society. It was claimed that the President of Liberia had promised the colonists land and farming implements.

The advanced guard, in charge of D. L. Johnson, an intelligent colored man of Hot Springs, Ark., in November, 1894, started for Liberia. With him was a committee to make arrangements for the colonists. It was estimated at that time that there were 4,000 persons who were ready to join the colony. They expected to build a town which would soon be in a flourishing condition. Each colonist was to pay \$1 for his transportation, and was expected to have \$200 in gold with him to lay the foundation of his fortune in the new land.

The first large party of colonists, numbering 200, left Savannah, Ga., in March, 1895, for their new home, and after that several smaller parties joined them.

Twenty-five acres of land for each adult and 10 acres for each child, was promised, and on landing, each person was to be provided with a barrel of flour, two barrels of meat, a quantity of sugar and a complete set of farming implements.

D. K. Flammer, president of the society, accompanied the emigrants. According to the stories told by those who returned, when they landed in Liberia, Flammer deserted them, taking whatever was provided for them except the land, which they found 35 miles from any town, and which was incapable of growing anything but coffee. Even to grow this successfully would take four to six years.

Charles Peterson of Madison, Ark., with his wife and family, is among those who returned today. He says that he lost all he had going over, and was nearly dead of starvation before he could raise enough money to return.

A Mrs. Brown, with her three children, was sent back by charitable persons. Her husband was left behind, and she never expects to see him again.

Charles Moore, whose family lives in Mississippi, said the emigrants could do nothing to do. The natives, who wore no clothes, and could live on little or nothing, did all the work for starvation wages.

The 12 persons had not as many cents among them on their arrival, and they had no idea where they were to pass the night.

ON THE TRACK.

Officers Looking for the Mokolii Safe Crackers.

The Police are of the opinion they have a clue to the man who stole the \$400 from the steamer Mokolii on her last trip here. It will be remembered that between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m. on the 2d of July the sum of money was taken from the safe. One of the police officers overheard a conversation yesterday between an old native and two of the employees of the Mokolii to the effect that a certain officer of the vessel who did not go up on the last trip had asked the latter to go out of the place where the safe was. They obeyed, and a little later the man was seen to walk off the steamer with a bundle under his arm.

Report comes from Missouri that the first crop of the Iron State will reach a value of \$20,000,000 this season, which will be more than the worth of the wheat crop of that state and Illinois, with the cotton crop of Missouri thrown in. Apples and peaches are the great staples.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, August 6.
Stmr. Ke Au Ho, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mokolii, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr. Moi Wahine, from Hamakua.

Saturday, August 7.

Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, from San Francisco.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Hawaii.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Hawaii and Maui ports.

Sunday, August 8.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Monday, August 9.

Stmr. Helena, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, August 6.

Am. bark R. P. Rithet, Thompson, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Noeau, Petersen, for Lahaina and Hamakua.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Mauna, Kona and Kauai.

Sunday, August 8.

Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for Makaha, Kauai, for Guy family.

Monday, August 9.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Kahuku and Punaauia.

Stmr. Keena, Parker, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mokolii, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, for Kauai ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for ports on Maui, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a.m.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Hapale and windward Kauai at 4 p.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for ports on Kauai at 5 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kauai per stmr. Ke Au Ho, August 6.—C. Thiel.

From San Francisco, per bk. Andrew Welch, August 7.—Chas. Grey, Arthur Lord, G. Gear, B. Kennedy.

From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, August 7.—Volcano. Mrs. G. C. Buckley, Miss G. Cooke, Miss Campbell, Miss Rowe, Mrs. Farber, Miss A. Krausen, Miss C. Albright, G. B. Reeves, T. D. Leonard, W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Julia Berry, Prof. T. R. Richards, Miss L. Gray, Mrs. H. Isenberg, J. W. Bergstrom, Miss J. R. Brockle, Miss Batchelor, Miss Hendley, G. W. Paty, C. D. Pringle and wife, N. P. Plunkett, Way ports. Mrs. Emma Nakuna, J. S. Ballay, George Nakapuah, S. C. Mac, Mrs. George Sea, Miss Maude Anlu, Rev. Wong J. Kelshaw, Master F. Vierra, H. W. Mist and bride, P. T. Phillips, W. L. Stanley, D. Shanks, T. Weston, A. H. May, T. B. Walker, Charles Gay, Miss Gay and maid, R. Kinney, W. McCluskey and 152 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 8.—A. McRae, J. S. McCandless, J. Anderson, Miss C. Clymer, Master Clarence Girvin, Master Charles Girvin, Master R. Purvis and Nurse M. B. Kamatsu and wife, T. Yamamoto and 102 on deck.

From Mani ports, per stmr. Claudine, August 8.—R. Berg, Miss K. Cornwell, J. S. Walker and wife, Miss Castile, C. Burgoyne, Northrup Castle, Professor Mead and wife, Mr. Mott, T. B. Lyons, wife and two children, Miss Lyons, W. H. Cornwell Jr., M. T. Lyons, A. B. Noone, A. Yau, Miss A. Forbes, Miss F. N. Albright, A. Eno, A. H. Crook, S. Ebimi and son, A. Kamelihii, Mrs. J. T. Akulu, Mrs. Muller, W. B. Castle Jr., C. H. Dickey, Nancy K. Louis, Miss Ahum, Master Kamikun, Miss Moanaha, Master Handchett, J. L. Kanakou, W. Starbuck, H. A. Heen, E. Shur, H. J. Harrison and 71 on deck.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, 1876-3m

MARRIED.

OLDING-WRIGHT.—On 14th July, at St. Augustine's Church, Kohala, Hawaii, by the Rev. L. Byrne, Edwin Ernest Olding of Novis, Scotia, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late George Wright of Victoria, Australia.

MIST-ATKINS.—At Kohala, Hawaii, on Thursday, August 5, 1897, by Rev. L. H. Byrne, H. W. Mist to Miss Mary Atkins.

BORN.

FRENCH.—At Waianae, Oahu, on August 8, 1897, to the wife of Dr. T. T. French, a son.

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SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, August 25, 1897, for the construction of Roads in South Kona and Kauai, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at Post Offices in Kailua, Hilo, and Waimea.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

By the Court: J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, August 4, 1897.

1887-3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed executors of the will of the late Francis Spencer, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated at her place of abode in Waimea, South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARTHA N. SPENCER, Executrix of the Will of Francis Spencer, Deceased.

Dated Waimea, Hawaii, August 6, 1897.

1887-3t

CIRCUIT COURT, SECOND CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Philip Joaquin, late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Father Andrew and John Kaithine, Executors with will annexed of the estate of Philip Joaquin, late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased, in a cause entitled Claus Spreckels & Co. and Cecil Brown, Administrators with the will annexed of the estate of Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, versus Kia Nahaolehu and E. K. Nahaolehu, foreclosure proceedings, notice is hereby given that the property herein described will be sold at public auction at the saleroom of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, Honolulu, on FRIDAY, August 13th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon. The said sale subject to confirmation by the said Circuit Court.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LANDS

SITUATE IN THE DISTRICT OF LAHAINA, ISLAND OF MAUI.

OF MAUI.

Pursuant to a decree made by Hon. A. W. Carter, First